COMPOSITION AND SPECIES DIVERSITY IN LATE MIOCENE FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGES OF NORTHERN GREECE

L. de Bonis*, G. Bouvrain**, D. Geraads**, G. Koufos***

*Université de Poitiers, Lab. de Paléontologie des Vertébrès et Paléontologie Humaine, 40 Av. Recteur Pinneau, 86022 Poitiers, France
**Université Paris VI, Lab. de Paléontologie des Vertébrès et Paléontologie Humaine, 4 pl. Jussieu, 75230 Paris, France
***Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Department of Geology, 54006 Thessaloniki, Greece

The late Miocene mammalian localities of Macedonia (northern Greece) are compared each together and with the localities of Pikermi and Samos Quarry A, by their composition and species diversity. The faunal composition is given by similarity or distance indices; the species diversity is expressed by pie diagrams and faunal diversity indices.

The localities of Nea Mesimvria Formation (Ravin de la Pluie and Ravin des Zouaves-1) are the most different than all sites because of ecological and chronological reasons. The closeness of Prochoma, Ravin des Zouaves-5 and Vathylakos-1, 2, 3 is well established. Also closely clustered are Samos and Pikermi.

The macedonian localities are more or less homogeneous except Prochoma-1. There is a collecting bias for this locality, which has been discovered on a railway excavation and the first collected material had been unearthed by bulldozer. In Pikermi where perissodactyls and artiodactyls are equally numerous, the smaller quantity of bovids versus suids, could indicate a slightly different climare probably more humid.

ECOSTRATIGRAPHICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE EASTERN PART OF CORINTHIAKOS GULF

M. Dermitzakis, M. Triantaphyllou

University of Athens, Deptepartment of Hist. Geology and Paleontology, 15784 Athens, Greece

The distribution of Benthic Foraminifera and Calcareous Nannoplankton in bottom sediments from eastern Corinthian Gulf has been studied in three cores sambled from Perissoratis et al (1986). The qualitative micropaleontological analysis concerning Benthic Foraminifera and Calcareous Nannoplankton has certified the presence of *Hyalinea balthica* SCHROETER (Pleistocene index species), and *Emiliania huxleyi* (LOHMAN) (HAY) & (MOHLER) respectively. Their existence led us identify the *Emiliania huxleyi* biozone according to BOUDREAUX and HAY (Up. Pleistocene). The latter can be correlated with those of *Globi-*